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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2586.



JAPAN NOW CONTROLS THE YALU ESTUARY

RUSSIA DRIVEN BACK AFTER FIVE DAY'S FIGHTING

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

TOKIO, May 2.—As a result of five days' fighting largely by heavy artillery, the Japanese forces under Baron T. Kuroki crossed the Yalu. The infantry made a gallant charge and drove the Russians from Chintienceng and Antung where the Russians made two stands. The Japanese loss in the engagement is given as seven hundred, while that of the Russians is over eight hundred killed. The Japanese captured twenty-eight quick firing guns and many rifles and a great quantity of ammunition. They also took twenty Russian officers and many non-commissioned officers and men. The Russian Generals, Zassalitch and Castolinsky, were wounded. The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu river.



General Baron T. Kuroki, in command of the Japanese at the first big battle of the Yalu.

Antung is on the Manchurian side of the Yalu estuary and has previously been described as a place highly fortified and held by the Russians.

According to the above dispatch the Japanese forces are now in full possession of the mountain passes.

THE RUSSIAN REPORT

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—With a force of less than five thousand men, the Russians for three days impeded the Japanese advance and prevented the enemy from crossing the Yalu, notwithstanding the inferiority in number of men and guns.

On Friday the Japanese were driven back with great loss. Sunday the Japanese resumed their artillery bombardment inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Russian army which had no intention of preventing the Japanese from crossing retired in perfect order. At Potiensky where the fighting was in progress it is the plan to worry the enemy until the mountain passes are reached.

An Associated Press mail special to the Advertiser says explanatory of the above:

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—In spite of the reports from Seoul and Tokio that the Russians are massing 50,000 men to resist the Japanese crossing the Yalu river, it can be asserted with great positiveness that an obstinate obstruction of the enemy's crossing is no part of General Kuropatkin's tactics. The Russians intend that the Japanese shall have the river behind them before giving battle in force. Kuropatkin's plans in this respect are fully approved here. Of course, the Russians will do all in their power to render the crossing as difficult and expensive as possible, but the first decisive engagement will occur in Manchuria, where the Russians believe they will have all the advantage of position.

KOBE, April 30.—A schooner has rescued fifty soldiers from the Kinshiu Maru which was sunk by the Vladivostok squadron.

The Kinshiu Maru was one of the larger steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line which the Japanese government had impressed into its transport service.

A NEW RUSSIAN BASE

SHANGHAI, April 30.—The bulk of the Russian army supplies at Liaoyang are being conveyed to Feng-huang-Chang.

TOKIO, Japan, April 29.—Reports received from the sinking of the Japanese transport Kinshiu Maru state that many of the Japanese on board the ship sundered rather than surrender to the Russians.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

The Ninth Company of the Thirty-seventh Regiment (peace strength) en route to Gensan on the transport "KINSHU MARU" (registered tonnage 2339), after reconnoitering Yiwon and the neighborhood of Hongyongdo, Korea, were met by the Russian cruisers and two torpedo-boats off Simpho at 11:10 p. m. on April 25th.

The "Russia," one of the cruisers, approached the transport. The captain of the transport, accompanied by a superintending naval officer and two other officers, went aboard the Russian cruiser where they were apparently detained.

The enemy gave an hour's respite for surrender, but the soldiers refused to do so, obeying their officers' order in strict discipline.

At 11:45 p. m. the enemy discharged a torpedo, whereupon our soldiers, forming themselves into lines on the deck, exchanged fire with the enemy. During this engagement many of our officers and men perished.

At about 1 a. m. another torpedo was discharged and hitting the engine room split the transport in two.

Some sailors and men having been taken to life boats, and were subsequently joined by some soldiers after the explosion. The boats then rowed eastward and after indescribable

gallantry the men reached Simpho on the 27th.

There were forty-five petty officers and men in reward, six sailors and three merchantmen.

Most of the crew and the officers appear to have been taken by the enemy.

All the military except the above mentioned were believed to have died. The heads of the company consisted of two Captains, two First and Second Lieutenants, one Ensign, 73 privates and two interpreters. Of the surviving sailors, 100 were slightly and one seriously wounded.

TAKAHIRA.

Nearly One-Third of All Russian Guns in Manchuria Are in Enemy's Hands.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The authorities declare that the Japanese had 100,000 men and 100 guns at the battle of the Yalu.

RUSSIAN OUTLOOK GLOOMY.

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, says the Russians had 100 guns in Manchuria and that consequently their artillery force is nearly one-third crippled. He says that the spring outlook for crops in Manchuria is bad and that every food source except the Siberian railway is closed. The problem of feeding the Russians in Manchuria is already serious. The Japanese, adds Baron Hayashi, are working day and night to complete, by October, the railway connecting Fukien, Seoul and Wiju. They expect Port Arthur will be captured or forced out by September.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP STRANDED.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The new battleship Orel is stranded in the Neva on a sandbank.

The Orel is one of the five largest and most powerful battleships of the Russian navy, being a vessel of 13,500 tons, having heavy armament and being armored under the waterline as a protection against torpedo boat attacks.

WASHINGTON, May 2d, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

The captain of the "Maya" reported that a naval detachment consisting of the gunboats "Maya" and "Takao" and torpedo boats ascended the Yalu on the 1st of May, bombing the enemy.

While they were returning to the sea, the enemy's artillery suddenly attacked the transports. The "Maya" was hit twice, once severely, after thirty minutes' severe engagement. The transports continued to Yiwon without casualties and our armed launches reached Antung in the same morning and repulsed the enemy's infantry and artillery after thirty minutes' sharp fighting.

Fire was seen rising from the town. A native says that the enemy fled from Antung after setting fire to it.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2d, 1904.

To Saito:

General Kuroki's report from Kiulien-chang, May 1st, says that notwithstanding the stout resistance to the Second and Twelfth Divisions and Imperial Guards, they advanced by three roads, driving the enemy before them.

We captured by 8 p. m. a line extending from Antung to Liu-shukon, and the Imperial Guards surrounded the enemy on three sides, and, after a severe fight, captured twenty guns with horses and carriages, over twenty officers and many men.

The General Reserve Corps advanced along the Liaoyang road. The enemy was composed of the whole Third Division and Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Regiments of Sixth Infantry Division Sharpshooters, Mischausk's cavalry brigade of about forty guns and eight machine guns. They fled toward Fenghoan-cheng.

Our casualties at most were not over 700. The total booty taken was twenty-eight quick-firing guns, large quantities of rifles and ammunition. Our heavy field guns were very effective.

A Russian officer taken prisoner says that the commanders of both army corps and division were wounded, and their casualties exceed 800.

TAKAHIRA.

WASHINGTON, May 2d, 1904.

To Saito, Honolulu:

General Kuroki, commanding the First Army of Japan, reports that on the 26th of April preparations were made for laying bridges across the Yalu.

On the same day the detachments of the Imperial Guard and of the Second Division attacked and dispersed the enemy on islands in the river and occupied the islands.

In these engagements sixteen of the Imperial Guards were

SAN FRANCISCO AIRSHIP STOPPED AFTER FIVE MILES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.—Greth's airship attempted a trip to San Jose today. For five miles the airship did well when an accident to the machinery caused it to stop and descend.

The airship invented by Dr. August Greth, of San Francisco, was first tested in October of last year. At that time Greth successfully steered his cigar-shaped balloon over the city of San Francisco, his perilous flight being witnessed by thousands of people. After demonstrating that the vessel could be steered and propelled in any direction, Dr. Greth had an accident with a gas valve which prevented his motor from working and he was precipitated in San Francisco bay from which he and his vessel were rescued. The Greth airship weighs 1,000 pounds, and has a lifting capacity of over 1,600. The propelling apparatus is operated by a gasoline motor of high power.

EDGAR FAWCETT DEAD.

LONDON, May 3.—Edgar Fawcett, the author, is dead.

Edgar Fawcett, novelist, essayist, and writer of verse, was born in New York in 1847, his father being an Englishman who was at that time a resident of the United States. Some of his publications were: "A Hopeless Case," "A Gentleman of Leisure," "Song and Story," "Rutherford," "Romance and Reverie," "An Ambitious Woman," "The Evil That Men Do," and "A New York Family."

seriously and nine slightly wounded, while there were no casualties in the Second Division. The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded, towards Chiulien-chang.

A Russian cavalryman, taken prisoner, said that the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiments of the Eastern Siberian Sharpshooters formed a van of the Russian force. Lieutenant Semyonoff, commanding Mountain scouts of the Twenty-second Regiment were found dead and were buried at Wiju; twenty-five dead horses were also found.

From noon of the 26th until the 27th the enemy fired intermittently upon Wiju but we made no reply. On the 26th, two gunboats, two torpedo boats and two steamers, detached from Admiral Hosoya's squadron, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy on Antzshan and silenced them. The detachment suffered no damage.

On April 28th two infantry companies of the company were detached to Ritzu-yuen, from which place the enemy fled leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from neighborhood of Chiulien-chang upon Wiju without much effect upon our works.

On April 29th, the Twelfth Division commenced bridging the river at Sukichin and completed the work early in the morning of the 30th, and the army crossed it from 10:40 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. There was severe firing on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced.

Our losses were five officers slightly wounded and of non-commissioned officers and men two killed and twenty-two wounded. At 8 p. m. of the same day a bridge over the main stream was completed and the army crossing it advanced upon Hushan.

On the same day the detachment from Admiral Hosoya's squadron advanced below Antungsien and fought at close range with 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The enemy's artillery also directed heavy fire against the detachment but retreated after about an hour's firing. There were no casualties on our side.

On May 1st at daybreak our forces commenced cannonading and silenced the enemy's artillery on the hill northwest of Yu-Shu-Kau and at 7:30 all the divisions attacked and by 9 a. m. took possession of the heights extending from Chiulien-chang to the north of Makau and Yu-Shu-Kau.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, May 2.—The Russian officials refuse to admit that a reverse has been suffered at the Yalu river. They declare that the Japanese advance was expected.

TOKIO, Japan, May 2.—The Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats have had an engagement with the shore batteries of the Yalu on Sunday. The Russian batteries were silenced and the Japanese suffered no damage. The victory on the Yalu is confirmed.

Washington, April 30th, 1904.

To SAITO, Honolulu:

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TAKAHIRA.

HONOLULU'S FRANCHISES

How They Were Put Through House and Senate.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.

Both the franchise bills, that for gas and that for electricity in Honolulu, finally passed Senate and House without any ado; and they are now with the President for his signature. There was little debate on the bills in either House. A special rule for the consideration of the bills in the House was brought in, the Committee on Rules having granted it on a request by Mr. William Haywood. Representative Robinson, of Indiana, handled the electric bill well in the House. There was a little questioning about the changes made in the Committee on Territories and the vote on both bills was taken without division.

Mr. Dalzell, of Penn., brought up the special rule by which the electric light bill was considered. As soon as the rule was offered time was yielded to Mr. Robinson, who observed that "when we can melt the hearts of the Committee on Rules and get consideration for a non-partisan measure, it must be meritorious." He then briefly explained the provisions of the bill, told what the Territories Committee had done towards modifying it, and cited the provisions of law, formerly enacted by Congress which were of a like character to the provisions proposed in the bill. Mr. Gaines, of Tenn., showed some disposition to interrupt but, as he listened to the presentation of the case from Mr. Robinson, he gradually subsided. On the question of compensation Mr. Robinson had this to say:

"Now, upon the question of price the committee consulted the public records of the State of Massachusetts and the census bulletin upon the subject of rates of wages and the price of coal. The price in Massachusetts, as found by taking twenty selected plants runs about 20 cents per kilowatt hour. Several were above that and two or three below it out of those twenty plants. The price of steam coal and labor in the Hawaiian Islands is quite important. The United States price is \$2.06 per ton; in Massachusetts, \$3.37; in Hawaii, \$3.92. They pay for Australian coal, having 85 per cent of the heating property of American coal, considering that difference 62 per cent more than it costs in the United States, being four times the price that it costs the electric plants in the United States. They pay two and one-half times the amount for coal in Honolulu than they pay in the United States, and the item is important, because coal makes up 64 per cent of the total cost of production of the current there. I might suggest to the House that this is not an exclusive franchise. There is a municipal lighting plant in Honolulu run by the Territory. It does all the government lighting in the public buildings and all the streets, except about seventy arc lights in the outlying districts of Honolulu. It does no commercial lighting."

"Again, in Honolulu there are only from six to eight thousand white people who use this electric current, and in comparing the prices with the price in Massachusetts we must consider Honolulu to be a city of 15,000 instead of a city of 25,000 inhabitants, because of the small number of people who consume this electricity. Further, they have long days in Honolulu, and scarcely more than about three hours for lighting; yet the company must carry a large load all the time in that country of long days. Honolulu being on the sea level, the deterioration works a hardship, and in addition to that not being a manufacturing city, they must keep supplies on hand in abundance in order to repair machinery. The cost of officers and clerks and that class of work is 88 per cent higher in the Hawaiian Islands than it is as shown by the census bulletin in the United States. The cost of labor is 23 per cent higher in Honolulu than it is in the United States."

"The bill guards the rights of the people and preserves the rights of the company. As it came to us before, it had passed the Hawaiian legislature and received the governor's signature. Letters came to the Speaker then from ex-Governor Dole, now the United States Judge appointed by the President, telling us that that bill should pass. Governor Carter wrote the same kind of a letter, and, with the Superintendent of public works, all recommended Congressional action favorable to the bill as it was then presented.

"Till this day no member of the committee has heard a dissent from the Hawaiian Islands, and I venture to say that none has come to any Member of Congress."

The bill, after being read and after Mr. Spalding, of North Dakota, and Mr. Thayer, of Mass., had spoken in behalf of it, was passed. Mr. Thayer's remarks were largely on the matter of price. He said:

"This matter having been recommitted to the committee, the bill is now reported with five changes from the form in which it originally stood when first before the House. The first change we made was to limit the jurisdiction of this company to the district of Honolulu instead of allowing it to extend over the whole Island, as originally provided for. That is the first change. Then, instead of limiting the duration of this franchise to thirty-five years, as was proposed in the original bill, the committee, after con-

sidering the matter with the members interested in the corporation and representing it, concluded it would be better to have no specified limit, because the people interested in the company claim that it would be difficult for them to run the concern, bond it, or procure loans on it if there should be a limit of any specified number of years."

"Members of the committee first thought that perhaps ten years would be sufficient, but finally we concluded to leave the matter without any specified limit, the right being retained by Congress, acting upon the suggestion of the legislature of Honolulu, to change or repeal this act as may be deemed necessary hereafter, and also giving to the courts in Honolulu the right to change the rates, if, as the years go on, it should appear that those provided in the bill are not correct."

"One other change we made. In the original bill there is a limit of charge to 20 cents per kilowatt hour. We thought that too high a charge, and on consultation with the people interested in the bill there was finally an agreement, as I understand, that the charge should be fixed at 17 cents instead of 20 cents."

"Some members of the committee thought even this charge too high; but the members interested in the corporation showed us that even in the State of Massachusetts, in twenty cities having less than 5,000 inhabitants, the charge is about this amount; and I want to say to the House that the people of Massachusetts are as anxious as people anywhere to secure themselves in matters of this kind against anything like overcharging; they want to get things as cheaply as they can. They have no money to throw away at the present time, and I will add they will have less if Congress does not allow us free trade, and therefore more abundant trade with our near neighbors and people just across the imaginary Canadian line."

"We provided further that a superintendent should have charge of this matter and conferred upon him authority to act under certain conditions. Lastly, we provided that this company might bond or mortgage their property to a limit not exceeding sixty per cent of its actual value. I believe that every member of the committee has given attention to this matter in the hearing we have had; and I will add that this corporation, whose representatives appeared before us, seemed to us a very honorable corporation, seeking nothing more than they were justly entitled to. No one found fault with it at home; no one came before the committee to criticize it or object to the request of the company or to suggest that the company was attempting to overreach or secure any unjust advantage. We believe we have done what is right for the corporation and for the people of Honolulu, and that the bill as now reported should pass."

Consideration of the gas bill followed immediately. As the gas bill had originally passed the Senate, making the rate \$2.50, it was proposed to take up the Senate bill instead of the House bill and amend it for \$2.20 gas but this was abandoned. This brief colloquy was all the debate in the House on the gas bill.

Mr. Spalding: I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this bill provides, in the same way as in the electric-light bill that we passed just now, for a franchise to a gas company, permitting them to lay mains and erect works in Honolulu. The main provisions of it are in the same line as those in the electric-light bill which we have just passed. It is safeguarded in the same manner in every respect, and I do not care to take time to discuss it unless some one desires information on the subject.

Mr. Campbell: Will the gentleman state whether or not this is the same corporation that has been given authority to establish an electric-light plant that is asking for this franchise?

Mr. Spalding: It is not the same corporation, and it has no connection with it whatever; and, further, I might say there is this difference. The electric-light bill provides a franchise for a company already in existence in that city, while this provides for a gas company yet to be organized, and gives it a franchise and the right to use the streets. It confers this authority before its organization so that they can go ahead safely and organize.

As both the bills had previously passed the Senate and as the House had passed its own bill, it became necessary to arrange for the passage of the House bills up at that end of the Capitol. He is always alert in behalf of just measures for Hawaii but never more so than in the present instance. Those representing the gas and electric companies here had received authority to accede to a price of 17 cents for electricity and \$2.25 for gas, as provided in the House bills, and accordingly Mr. Foraker, on Wednesday, April 13, the day following the passage of those bills in the House, asked the Senate to pass them in place of the Senate bills. This was done during the morning hour and without any debate.

Thus the way was cleared for the engrossing of both measures, which were promptly signed by the Speaker of the House and the presiding officer of the Senate and forthwith forwarded to the President for his signature.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

One Conviction Enough.

The indictment on which Clerk Meheula was convicted yesterday related to vouchers of the regular session. A second indictment is pending against him relative to the extra session of 1903.

It is understood that District Attorney Breckons will dismiss the second indictment, feeling that the ends of justice have been served by conviction on the first one.

Vessels Are Safe.

The ship Bangalore and bark Olympic, after long voyages from Honolulu, have arrived at their respective ports on Maui. The people were blown away from the Islands as the Bangalore, being seventeen days in making a trip which ordinarily takes about twelve hours,

KALANIANAOLE MAKES MANY STRONG FRIENDS FOR THIS TERRITORY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.

Delegate Kalanianaole attended a banquet of the Republican Congressional Committee at the Hotel Raleigh a few evenings ago and delivered a speech which made a very favorable impression for himself and the territory. Chairman Babcock, of that committee, had called the members thereof together for the purpose of discussing plans for the campaign. He thought this could best be done at a banquet, where everybody would be in good humor. Along in the evening, some of the members, who had come to Hawaii, including Representative Tawney, of Minn., sang a snatch of a Hawaiian song and that was the prelude for a request for a speech from the Delegate.

He talked about the islands, said that they did not aspire to statehood but because of the large payments they made to the federal Treasury, some \$100,000 monthly, were asking only for fair play in legislation from Congress. He likewise spoke of the progress the Hawaiians had made in civilization, praised Gov. Carter for the work he is doing as the head of the territorial government, and appealed forcibly to the members of the committee, as members of Congress, to help Hawaii out in her requests for Federal legislation and for federal appropriations.

The speech was modest but logical and commanded careful attention. At the conclusion of the banquet the members gathered around the Delegate enthusiastically and promised that they would stand by him at the next session of Congress in helping the territory to necessary legislation.

During the winter the Delegate has had written and mailed to Senators and members of the House, mostly Republicans, over 400 individual letters explaining the needs of the territory and asking attention to pending bills.

Instead of forwarding circular letters he has had most of these written to fit the case of each individual addressed. In nearly every instance he has had something to say about the resources and industries of the islands, their importance to the government in various ways, and the net profits to the government in revenues. This campaign of education has been prosecuted constantly, although the Delegate has been aware that there was small prospect of legislation at this session of Congress. However, he hoped that the information he afforded Senators and members in this way would bear fruit in the next year or two at different measures may be pressed for action.

In every case these letters have been acknowledged by the Senators and members by whom were received and in many cases promises have been given to help the islands in every reasonable manner. The two following letters are given as examples of the many letters of this character which the Delegate has been writing:

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As delegate from the Territory of Hawaii, I desire to call your attention to the needs of the Territory, as indicated in the enclosed petition which has been presented and action

thereon urged.

The entire country is vitally interested in trans-Pacific commerce, and the improvements petitioned for will inure to the benefit of the States equally, and possibly much more than to Hawaii.

I wish to urge upon you that these Islands, isolated by two thousand miles of unbroken ocean, do not profit relatively with the mainland from ordinary Federal expenditures.

We have unusual local burdens in guarding the public health and policing the port of Honolulu from exposure due to the great trans-Pacific commerce touching at that point.

Kindly study the concise statistics presented, and please bear in mind that all proposed Army and Navy expenditures are a part of the great scheme of National defense, and only incidentally local.

For the year 1902-3, the imports to Hawaii were \$12,932,455.00, and exports, \$26,275,458.00; custom house receipts, \$1,183,577.83; and internal revenue collections, \$40,690.52—a total of \$12,283,767.35.

Hilo is not a distributing point; all merchandise brought to the Territory is for home consumption, and therefore all customs collections are paid directly by the people. During this period 74,825,620 pounds of sugar were produced, with a value of \$2,710,584.00. Of this, the Island of Hawaii alone produced \$41,330,000 pounds.

The amount of capital invested in plantation and business enterprises is \$120,558,070. The net profit of the Territory to the Federal Government from Annexation to June 30th, 1903, was \$3,254,683.65.

The profit now is upwards of \$100,000 a month or over \$1,200,000 a year, over and above the amount expended by the Federal Government for territorial expenses.

Hawaii defrays her own legislative, besides other Territorial expenses, which are paid by the Federal Government in other Territories.

Hawaii is in absolute need of public buildings for Honolulu and Hilo.

The harbor at Hilo is wholly unprotected. The heavy swells coming over Blonde Reef make it practically impossible for vessels to take on or unload cargo, passengers and mail, except in lighters and small boats, and these are frequently capsized, the mail going to the bottom and either lost or brought up by divers. Vessels are often required to lay here for days at a time almost weeks, unable to get away with cargo, and are compelled to stay at times to wait for a break in the weather.

The breakwater will be the best harbors in the world for the

\$1,126,677.83, Hawaii being eleventh as shown by attached list, and for the month of December alone, in 1903, they were \$180,000. The Federal Government is receiving from the Territory in excess of all its expenditures a net profit of upwards of \$100,000 per month, or more than \$1,200,000 a year, and for the period ending June 30th, 1903, the Territory had yielded a net profit to the Federal Government of \$2,244,664.89 in customs and revenue collections.

With this protection given to the Harbor of Hilo, within the period of the next ten years the City of Hilo will unquestionably increase its population to upwards of 50,000, and its shipping many fold.

The Island of Hawaii, being less developed and containing greater possibilities for agriculture than any of the other Islands of the group, should receive more than ordinary consideration.

Thanking you for an early reply, I remain,

Yours truly,
J. KALANIANAOLE,
Delegate.

Mr. Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, wrote a very encouraging reply, stating that he intended to take up the case of the harbors at Honolulu and Hilo as soon as Congress assembles again next session and that he felt favorably disposed towards some action for improving these harbors.

The Delegate is aware that progress in matters of legislation is necessarily slow, but nevertheless feels very much encouraged at what Congressmen tell him they are willing to do, as soon as there comes a session where they are permitted to enact some legislation. The present session has been one of the least possible legislation, because of the approach of the presidential campaign and the desire to keep expenses down to the lowest possible figure.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

NO MINORS IN SALOONS

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

By a unanimous opinion, written by Chief Justice Frear, the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of District Magistrate Dickey against E. S. Cunha, fining him \$25 and costs for violating Sec. 2 of Act 4, Laws of 1903, being an act to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to prevent minors from visiting such places.

Two points were raised in the appeal—one that the law was unconstitutional, and the other that the evidence was insufficient. The law of the case found by the court is as follows:

"A section of a statute may be invalid in part and valid as to the remainder."

"A statute which forbids any keeper or proprietor of any place where intoxicating or spirituous liquors are sold to permit any minor to visit or remain in the room where said liquors are sold or kept for sale is not invalid as being in excess of the police power or contrary to the 14th Amendment" (of the Constitution).

L. Andrews, Attorney General, and N. W. Aliu for the Territory; B. M. Watson for the defendant.

TRIAL CLOSING.

The case for the defense was concluded in the trial of Ferrel vs. Rapid Transit Co., damages, yesterday forenoon before Judge Robinson. Practically all of the afternoon was consumed in arranging instructions to be given to the jury by the court. Counsel will begin to argue to the jury at 3 o'clock this morning.

DISTRICT COURT APPEALS.

Appeals from the Honolulu District Court have been sent up to the Circuit Court as follows:

Smith & Parsons vs. Mrs. Eliza Andrews, judgment for plaintiffs for \$27,12 in action for balance of attorney's fee.

Ah Yan vs. Koolau Mail, judgment for plaintiff for restitution of a bay horse valued at \$33 with costs against defendant.

Jas. L. Holt vs. C. Ah Young, judgment for plaintiff for \$175.93.

COURT NOTES.

W. Austin Whiting and Chas. F. Clemons, attorneys for plaintiff, have filed an exception to the verdict in the suit of Kamakee (W) vs. J. H. Schenck, Harry Juen and William Savidge, as being contrary to the law and the evidence. It was a matter of ejectment from which a notable case of assault and batter went to decision by the Supreme Court.

Judge Gear has appointed Samuel M. Damon guardian of T. Ray Keyworth, an insane person.

MORE INFORMATION OF BANANAS WANTED

Governor Carter has referred to the Hawaii Promotion Committee a request from the Fruit Dispatch Co. of New York, for information relative to the banana industry of the Islands.

The company wants specific information relative to the fruit growing in Hawaii and the names of some of the principal growers. The answer to the letter will be left to the discretion of the committee.

A similar request from the Fruit Co. is being held up by the Board of Agriculture for fear that information is wanted for purposes of the local press.

The Board of Agriculture has been

NOT A SIGN OF DAVIS

Andrews Talks of His Washington Trip.

George Davis' alleged protest to the United States Supreme Court against the admission of Attorney General Lorin Andrews to the bar of that court has, according to latest advices, not reached Washington. On the same steamer in which Mr. Andrews left for Washington, Davis announced that he had forwarded a petition against Congress assemblies again next session and that he felt favorably disposed towards some action for improving these harbors.

Attorney General Andrews returned from Washington on the Alameda yesterday.

"I have heard or seen nothing of Mr. Davis since leaving Honolulu," said he. "The protest he is alleged to have made against my admission to the bar of the Supreme Court had not reached Washington as far as I could learn there. I was presented for admission to that court by the Solicitor General, Judge Hoyt, who did so at the request of Attorney General Knox."

"I know nothing of judicial appointments and took no part in the agitation being carried on at Washington for the appointment of one or the other candidate for the vacancies. I can say this much in reference to the disbarment decision and its effect on Chief Justice Frear and Judge Perry. The Department of Justice upholds the decision of the Supreme Court in the Davis matter and never intended to take any steps in his behalf. The request for an investigation in the Federal court was answered by instructions to District Attorney Breckon to bring disbarment proceedings in that court also."

GUilty ON ALL COUNTS

Jurymen Found Meheula Destroyed Public Documents.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

Two verdicts of guilty were found against Solomon Meheula, under his first indictment for destroying public documents, in the Federal court yesterday afternoon. Judge Dole read the verdicts aloud himself instead of handing them to the clerk after examining them.

The first verdict found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and had a P. S. saying that the jury recommended him to the clemency of the court. In the second form the jury found the defendant guilty on each of the four counts in the indictment, categorically, every time signing by the foreman, Robert B. French, as in the general verdict.

The jury had been considering its verdict from 11 o'clock until 2:45, but at 12 o'clock the jurors were allowed by consent of court and counsel to be conducted to the Alex. Young Hotel for lunch in charge of Deputy Marshal F. L. Winter. After returning from refreshment the jury once sought and received additional instructions.

J. W. Catheart, acting for C. W. Ashford, counsel for defendant, who had left for the Island of Hawaii, moved that the jury be polled, which being done each juror declared that what had been rendered was his verdict. Then counsel noted exceptions to both the verdict of guilty and the rendering of two forms of verdict. Mr. Catheart then preferred a request on behalf of Mr. Ashford that sentence be deferred until his return.

Judge Dole compiled, fixing May 8 as the date for sentence. For the offense of which Meheula has been convicted, the penalty is either fine not to exceed \$2000 or imprisonment not to exceed three years at hard labor, or both fine and imprisonment. As in the Testa case, it is understood that the District Attorney will not ask for more than the minimum penalty upon Meheula. The enforcement of United States laws that have not parallels in Hawaiian laws is begun with the intent of giving such laws an educative effect with the least possible degree of severity. If the earlier examples made fail in due effect, as Judge Dole intimated when sentencing Testa, the weight of the law's hand will be increased.

Mr. Ashford, who was present at the giving of the case to the jury, refrained from a closing address, representing that there was no criminal evidence against which argument was needed.

J. J. Dunne, Assistant District Attorney, took nothing for granted but methodically presented the case to the jury on behalf of the United States. Among the instructions he submitted to the court which were given, the jury was informed that proof of physical destruction, such as by tearing up or burning, was not necessary for convicting an officer of destroying public documents. The charge under this head went on to say:

"If you find from the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, that, at the times and places in the various counts in this indictment mentioned, or at the time and place in any one or more of said counts mentioned, this defendant was Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, and that, at such times and places, or such time and place, there was deposited with him as such Clerk any voucher or vouchers calling for the disbursement of the public funds of this Territory; and that, upon such voucher or vouchers, this defendant issued, or drew, warrants upon the Treasury of this Territory, and that such warrants were presented to said Treasury, and by it paid, and that this defendant did away with such voucher or vouchers so as to prevent their delivery to the Secretary of the Territory; then I charge you that it will be your duty to convict this defendant upon all, or any one, or more than one of said counts as you may determine from the evidence, notwithstanding that you may not have before you direct evidence, of the actual tearing up or burning of such vouchers."

BILL TO INCREASE SUPREME COURT

Delegate Kalanianaloa introduced the following bill, on April 12, to provide for an increase of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

A bill Amending an Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section eighty-two of the Act of Congress approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," be amended so

JUDGES FREAR AND PERRY AND EITHER HARTWELL OR HATCH FOR JUSTICES

(Mail Special to the Advertiser) WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—No little interest is shown here by friends of Hawaii over the prospective appointments of judges for the Territory. Delegate Kalanianaloa is expecting advices from the islands by an early mail regarding endorsements. It is understood here that Judges Frear and Perry will be endorsed for reappointment and that their reappointment is assured. As it is understood here the other judge will likely be either ex-Minister Hatch, now in town, or Judge Hartwell. Ex-Attorney General E. P. Dole, who is still in Washington has dropped out of the race for one of the judgeships on the Supreme bench, but it is thought probable that he will be appointed to the judgeship at Kona on the island of Hawaii.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has not left

Washington. Her claim for \$250,000 is hanging fire before the Senate, but there is no prospect of its passing Congress at this session. A motion to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated in the Senate is still pending. De Knight and Boyd, the two attorneys who have a contract with the ex-Queen to secure the appropriation, are constantly around the Capitol, trying to secure further consideration, but the case seems hopeless. It may be that, before the session closes, an auspicious time comes, the Senate will vote to reconsider the claim. But the chances of success are very slim. It was not even put on the appropriation bill this year by the Senate.

A patent has been granted to Edward G. Dusenberg, of Hawaii, for an atomizer for liquid fuel.

Senator Foraker has introduced a bill to amend Section 55 of the Organic Act of the Territory. It is in the following language:

A bill to amend section fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-five of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April thirtieth, nineteen hundred, be, and the same is hereby, amended, to read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

"Sec. 55. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable. The legislature, at its first regular session after the census enumeration shall be ascertained, and from time to time thereafter, shall re-appropriate the membership in the senate and house of representatives among the senatorial and representative districts on the basis of the population in each of said districts who are citizens of the Territory; but the legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise without the approval of Congress; nor shall it grant private charters, but it may by general act permit persons to associate themselves together as bodies corporate for manufacturing, agricultural, and other industrial pursuits and for conducting the business of insurance, savings banks, banks of dis-

tribution, and trust companies, and that, upon such voucher or vouchers, this defendant issued, or drew, warrants upon the Treasury of this Territory, and that such warrants were presented to said Treasury, and by it paid, and that this defendant did away with such voucher or vouchers so as to prevent their delivery to the Secretary of the Territory; then I charge you that it will be your duty to convict this defendant upon all, or any one, or more than one of said counts as you may determine from the evidence, notwithstanding that you may not have before you direct evidence, of the actual tearing up or burning of such vouchers."

Section 18 of the Organic Act says:—"No idiot or insane person, and no person who shall be expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribes or being accessory thereto, and no person who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding one year, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in, or under, or by authority of the government, unless the person so convicted shall have been pardoned and restored to his civil rights."

The Organic Act also provides that the Governor "may grant pardons or reprieves for offenses against the laws of the said Territory and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President is made known thereon."

A tannery for the curing of all hides raised in the islands is to be established immediately in Kalihi by the Metropolitan Meat Co. alongside its slaughter houses. Not only will the hides of cattle, sheep, goats and deer be converted into serviceable leather, but the establishment of the tannery means also an attempt to make the tannic acids found in a number of Hawaiian grown trees, of commercial value.

George E. Sahlin, an eastern tanner of twenty years' experience, has been brought here to take charge of the tannery, and work will begin on the buildings immediately. It is the intention to erect a three and a half story frame structure, containing a cost of from \$4,000 to \$5,000. There are to be six thousand square feet of floor space, sufficient capacity to tan a thousand hides per month. The tannery will be located in the rear of the former process plant, so as to be near the latter, and the former process plant will be used for the curing of hides. The former process requires a week, but the new process, which will be used, requires only two days. By the time the new process is in full operation, the hides raised in Hawaii are shipped to the mainland, and sent to San Francisco. The new tannery will be connected with the Metropolitan Meat Co. and will also endeavor to supply the leather needs of California, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Japan. The new enterprise

is to be managed by Mr. Sahlin, and will be conducted on a large scale, with a staff of twenty-five men.

Mr. Sahlin is a native of Sweden, and has been engaged in the leather

SRESTAG OF OLA IS REPORTED LOST AT SEA

Hilo, April 29.—W. Shestag, formerly employed by the Hilo Railroad Co., Olau Sugar Co., and Hilo Electric Light Co., is reported lost at sea while fishing. Rumor has it that Shestag went to sea in a small boat before the storm three weeks ago. He was driven towards Pu'u a where he picked up a Chinaman from a sinking boat and both were thrown on the rocks in Puna. The Chinaman is then supposed to have taken Shestag to a native house. Capt. Elderts has sent a native policeman over the country and can substantiate a part of the rumor. The facts are that the whereabouts of Shestag cannot be ascertained.—Herald.

MAY DISBAND.

Capt. Fetter has received a letter from headquarters to either disband or obtain support from Hilo for the maintenance of Company D, National Guard.—Herald.

PEDRO TOURNAMENT.

The Lodge of Elks announce a prize pedro tournament, under the auspices of the House Committee, at the club rooms, beginning Saturday evening, May 7th, and continuing for one week. Semifinals, finals to be played off on the following Saturday night, May 14th. A handsome prize will be awarded to each player of the winning team.

The tournament is open to all members of the lodge and visiting brothers. Entries are free and to be made on or before Thursday evening, May 6th, by application to E. C. Mellor, secretary of House Committee. The Committee on Arrangements consists of H. F. Shoen and E. C. Mellor, who will have charge of the details of the affair.

Players can select their own partners, or if selection be left to committee, will be designated by allotment. Play will begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock each evening during the tournament and Elks' pedro rules to govern the game. Visitors holding cards with privileges of the club are eligible to participate in the contest and are invited to take part.—Tribune.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Executive Council of the Board of Trade met on Tuesday night at their rooms to consider important questions. All officers and members of the Council were present except Messrs. Peck, Mason and Cook. Several matters came up for discussion, among others being the name "Moheula," which the Legislature had dubbed the Hilo Park. A general expression of disapproval of the Legislature's hasty action in the selection of such an unpronounceable but euphonious name was made. It was decided to refer the question to the regular monthly meeting of the entire Board of Trade, which is called at Firemen's Hall tonight. Personal notifications have been sent to each member of the organization and a large attendance is anticipated.

A Committee on Amendments was appointed for the purpose of recommending necessary changes to the By-Laws. The committee consists of Messrs. C. E. Wright, Adam Lindsay and Dr. Henry Hayes.—Tribune.

O. E. S. BANQUET.

Hawaii Chapter No. 1, O. E. S., gave a most enjoyable banquet to its members Wednesday evening. The occasion was the initiation of Mrs. Katherine Forbes, of Kukuihaele, and Miss Lilian Hapai. Mrs. Forbes will be remembered by old friends here as having a charming voice, which has lost none of its sweetness and beauty of expression by her long stay on the other side of the big island. She won those present by her perfect rendering of several delightful solos.—Tribune.

CLUB DANCE.

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Hilo Cotillion Club, it was decided to have a unique change in the management of refreshments. Each lady member has been asked to bring in a basket holding enough sandwiches for two persons. These baskets will be placed in a heap together in one part of the hall, and at the proper time the gentlemen present will be expected to choose the one which seems to him to contain the choicest morsel and share its contents with his lady partner. Coffee will be furnished by Mr. Schoen. Owing to the smallness of the hall, and the hope of putting the club on a better financial basis but fifteen non-dancing people who are not members have been invited. This is one of the rules of the club.—Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

The Falls of Clyde which leaves this morning at seven o'clock carries thirteen passengers, as follows: Mrs. Stein, Miss Abbie Stein, Mrs. L. K. Pearson and son, Mrs. Armstrong of Olau and three children; J. Alice Johnson, wife and two children; Capt. F. M. Berg, Mrs. Weatherby and three children. Mrs. A. M. Wilson entertained a party of little folks last Saturday afternoon at her beach house in honor of her niece Evelyn Vannatta. The occasion was the birthday anniversary of Miss Vannatta, who has just reached the mature age of ten years. Dancing and refreshments were features of the entertainment.

Norman Lester and Wm. Nakama Jr. will ship about one thousand barrels of bananas to San Francisco in Honolulu in this week's Kinoi. Fresh dry weather can be obtained to pack the bananas.

A. G. Curtis has entered into cane contracts with the Olau Sugar Co. between Keau and Mountain View. Mr. O. A. Steven will probably succeed Mr. Curtis on the Road Board.

Miss Alice Campbell, accompanied by V. G. Makée and Miss G. Dowsett were passengers on the Kinai, making a hurried trip to the Volcano and return this morning to Honolulu.

The friends of Alex. Fraser and Henry Maby will be pleased to learn of their improved condition and that they are now out of danger. The sons of N. C. Willfong are also convalescing.

Treasurer Campbell is ready to pay registered warrants from 146 to 1000 inclusive upon presentation. There is money enough now in the treasury to pay them all off dollar for dollar.

R. R. Berg, the popular bon vivant and for some time manager in charge of the local Wilder Steamship office leaves next week on a trip around the Island, prior to his departure for the Coast.

Commissioner of Public Lands Pratt announces his intention of making a tour of the Island of Hawaii some time in June, with a view of securing more definite information regarding land matters.

General Agent Richard H. Trent, of the Kilauea Volcano House Co., arrived in Hilo yesterday. Kinai. Mr. Trent, with the cooperation of Mr. Bidgood, will arrange for a large excursion and celebration at the Volcano House for the Fourth of July.

Land Agent Baldwin has received a letter from Territorial Surveyor Wall, instructing him to complete and deliver to the Hilo Board of Trade the map asked for by them as a first step in some important matters of the town. Mr. Wall also expressed a readiness to aid the Board in any of its work as far as he possibly could.

G. W. Lockington has leased the property formerly occupied by M. S. Camario and the Club Restaurant. The Lockington Company now occupies one-half a block on Front street. The undertaking department will not be separated from the furniture department. Mr. Lockington plans to fit up a cozy reception room in the undertaking parlor.

It is reported that Capt. Lake and R. E. Balding have completed business arrangements with Lopez by which compact Lopez is to escape every month. His place of hiding is in the hands of the above gentlemen who will produce him when the reward reaches the desired figure. It is not stated what share Lopez is to have out of the profits. It takes hard times to bring genius to the front.

At the grave the impressive burial

WILDER FUNERAL

Services Over Remains at the Family Residence.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

The funeral services over the remains of the late Gardner K. Wilder were held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Wilder residence, Pensacola street. Rev. W. M. Kincaid of Central Union church officiating. Beautiful floral tributes from a host of friends filled the house with their fragrance, and all were taken later and deposited upon the grave in the family plot in Nuuanu cemetery.

The casket lay in the parlor of the residence, surrounded by flowers and set pieces. Upon the coffin rested a number of beautiful floral offerings, violets and white flowers predominating.

The services were attended by a large number of friends, all being seated in the reception room opposite. The room in which the casket rested was reserved for the widow, brothers and immediate relatives of the deceased, the adjoining parlor being occupied by other relatives and near friends.

A choir composed of Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Tolson, Mr. Arthur Wall and Mr. Beakham, with Mr. Gerard Barton as accompanist, sang impressively "Days and Moments" and "Lead Kindly Light." The minister read passages appropriate to the sad occasion.

The service finished, the casket was borne to the hearse by the pallbearers, Messrs. Judge Galbraith, Judge Stanley, H. A. McInerny, A. J. Campbell, J. H. Howland and Eben P. Low.

At the grave the impressive burial

service was read and the remains were interred amidst flowers.

KNIGHTS PREPARING TO COME TO HONOLULU

The Hawaii Promotion Committee is making arrangements to distribute fifty thousand pieces of island literature on the special trains bringing delegations of Knights of Pythias to the National Conclave at San Francisco.

Secretary Boyd of the committee received a number of letters in yesterday's mail which pressed the visit to Honolulu of some of the visitors to the Knights of Pythias assembly. The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Cleveland, Ohio, may come to Honolulu in a body. An itinerary has been arranged which includes Honolulu and various points of interest in the islands. There will probably be a hundred in the party. A special rate of \$400 for the round trip, including all expenses, is being advertised.

WHAT IT WILL DO. A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it, an open record of benefit to others for the same disease, a series of cures that prove its merit and inspire confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Cataract and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose affects. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

C. Hedemann, manager of the Honolulu Iron Works, has gone to Maui to appraise the machinery of the sugar mills comprised in the proposed consolidation of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. and other plantations in Central Maui. The visit of E. Pollio and E. M. Walsh from San Francisco is reported to be in connection with such consolidation.

TESTA AND MEHEULA HAVE LOST THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE

The punishment meted out to F. J. Testa and to Solomon Meheula will mean something more to them than mere fines. Under the provisions of the Organic Act, both men, who have previously been quite active in politics, will be disfranchised from voting or holding office in the future, unless they can induce President Roosevelt to pardon them and restore their civil rights. Both of the above named men were convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.

Section 18 of the Organic Act says:—"No idiot or insane person, and no person who shall be expelled from the legislature for giving or receiving bribes or being accessory thereto, and no person who, in due course of law, shall have been convicted of any criminal offense punishable by imprisonment, whether with or without hard labor, for a term exceeding one year, whether with or without fine, shall register to vote or shall vote or hold any office in, or under, or by authority of the

Hawaiian Gazette.

Started at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER O. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month	\$.50
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Per Year	5.00
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Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : MAY 3

THE JAPANESE STRATEGY.

The theory first advanced by the Advertiser that the plan of the Japanese campaign may be to hold Korea and the sea, not advancing into Manchuria except to make raids on the railroad and other points near the Yalu base, is re-enforced now and then by an expert opinion. This paper quoted the corroborative views of a member of the general staff of the United States Army sometime ago and now finds similar expression in the war letters of the London Times. The London writer is the same military man whose forecast of what happened to the naval Russians at Port Arthur and Chemulpo has given him wide fame. He says: "It would be a fatal mistake for Japan to carry the campaign into the enemy's country. Having become master of the sea, of Korea and of Port Arthur, Japan should, I think, rest upon her arms. In my opinion, if she attempts to push on toward Harbin, the difficulty of maintaining communication with her base of supplies and the decreased utility of her navy, might so lessen her strength that disaster would follow. Even if the Japanese were successful in occupying Harbin, the Russian army need only establish a new base a few hundred miles westward on the Siberian railway—perhaps as far west as Lake Baikal—and when its strength had sufficiently augmented to outmatch the Japanese army at Harbin, advance upon that position, when the Japanese would be compelled to retreat from Harbin as did Napoleon from Moscow."

The Argonaut, which quotes the Times writers' comment, thinks it interesting but does not agree with the conclusion. It says: "There are many arguments which may be urged against the view he takes. It may be asked for example, if, in case Japan stood pat on her mastery of Korea, the Russians would not merely delay conflict until they were able to place on the banks of the Yalu an overwhelming force. Whatever the defects of the trans-Siberian railway, given time it can transport to Manchuria an indefinite number of men. It will not be necessary for it to transport all the provisions the troops will require. Manchuria is a rich country, and if, during the summer, the Russians hold it, while the Japanese remain inactive in Korea, there is no reason to suppose that Manchuria's production of wheat and fodder will fail short of many millions of bushels of wheat and many hundred thousand tons of fodder. Japan, on the other hand, is a poor country, and she can not maintain a costly war for long. Russia has today fewer troops in the Far East than she will have at any time later. Why is it not Japan's cue to force the fighting while her opponents are numerically not far superior—if any—to her own forces?"

The Argonaut lacks precise information. Manchuria is not a rich country in the agricultural sense. Its soil began to wear out hundreds of years ago and is only kept going by intensifying processes. A village of three or four hundred people finds two wicker tanks about the size of 5000 gallon-water tanks, enough to store its winter supplies of millet, beans and corn. There is very little rice. If Russia should impress these crops as fast as they are raised, the swarming inhabitants would go hungry and make trouble, something Russia could not afford. Generally speaking the Czar's army must depend upon supplies by rail; and it is said that the Siberian line can only carry enough food to supply the wants of 200,000 men. That is the limit of its capacity and is the reason why double-trackage is proposed.

The long fight for the punishment of the bidders of the Territorial legislature has approached its end with the conviction of Meheula for the destruction of vouchers. The manner in which the case was handled by the United States District Attorney's office has won general respect and praise. There is to be noted also a marked improvement in jury work, especially among Hawaiians who are coming to appreciate their responsibilities in the jury box. Other indicted men, including Kumala, who are accused of shady legislative practices, are to come before a Territorial jury later.

The conviction of two men, Meheula and Teata, has served to eliminate them politically. Neither can vote nor hold office unless pardoned by the President of the United States. It is an unpleasant thing at all times to transgress the Federal laws, for even if a light sentence is incurred, civil disabilities usually follow.

Governor Carter and his heads of departments will have their hands full today in trying to evolve a workable plan of economy under the new appropriations, that will please everyone. The majority of people will be satisfied with a skeleton form of government in which they get the barest necessities, as long as the outgo does not exceed the income and if taxes are not increased.

A few convincing arguments distributed in the shape of freight contracts to the Hill steamers will do more to solve the tourist question than tens of thousands of dollars expended in advertising literature.

Hilo people had better exercise a little care in crossing the wishes of Admiral Beckley. If he wants both of the Hilo parks honored in being named after his ancestors that should be sufficient.

The establishment of a tannery for converting island hides into white leather is a step in the right direction. Is mach more room to State.

Cities of Southern New York have been instrumental to the growth of the city and the refinery at Binghamton demanded the mach more room to State.

SUGAR IN SIAM.

While Siam will hardly enter into future competition with Hawaii her methods of sugar production are both unique and interesting. In a report just made Paul Nash, Consul General at Bangkok, Siam, says that "the cultivation of sugar cane in Siam and the manufacture of sugar are industries which are capable of being increased greatly with the introduction of better methods in the production of the cane and modern machinery for the manufacture of the sugar. The mode of cultivation and manufacture which prevails at present is as follows: Cane is planted during the dry season (December to June) to make cuttings for planting in the beginning of the rainy season—about the end of June. These sections of cane are then planted (one or two together), the ground being kept well weeded and thoroughly hoed three or four times during growth. The ripe cane is crushed and the juice boiled in an iron pot, with the addition of a small quantity of lime, which precipitates the impurities and enables the clear liquid to be drawn off through a pipe into a second pot, where it is again boiled until it becomes a pale yellow color. This boiling operation is repeated successively in three more pots, when the syrup has reached the consistency and color of molasses. This molasses is then ladled into small earthen pots, provided with apertures (like flower pots) closed by plugs, and there allowed to cool over night. When cold the pots are placed over other pots, the plugs removed, and the molasses allowed to drain off, leaving a coarse yellow sugar.

"The process of refining consists in pressing down in the pots the coarse sugar thus produced, covering it with prepared earth, and allowing it to stand for a fortnight. Upon removing the earth, a certain part of the sugar is found to be quite white. This is then removed, exposing the yellow sugar underneath when the process is repeated until all the sugar is refined. The molasses which drains into the lower pots in the course of these operations is reboiled and subjected to the same processes as before.

"The quantity of sugar manufactured is far from being sufficient for home consumption and while the imports of refined sugar are increasing enormously, the unrefined product shows a marked decrease. This can be accounted for in either of two ways. The Siamese are learning to prefer refined sugar, or the production of the unrefined variety is increasing greatly. There are no statistics showing the amount of home-grown cane, so it is not certain what causes this decrease, although there is no doubt that there is a certain increase in the home production."

The charges made by George A. Davis before the Supreme Court of the United States against Attorney General Andrews and exploited by the Bulletin came to nothing. They were received by the Department of Justice with a sniff of contempt and with some remarks about Davis of a pathological nature. Up to the time the Attorney General left Washington, the freak attorney had not been seen there and no one appears to know what has become of him or to care. The Bulletin, as his organ ought to send out an exploring expedition with its other political contributor, George Markham, in charge. Every time the expedition should see a policeman it could stop and inquire.

It is a sign of demoralization when a power at war issues circulars and proclamations declaring that it will never give in. As the American Civil War warned the air was full of Confederate declarations about "dying in the last ditch." Within sight of defeat the Boers issued all sorts of boastful manifestos. The war talk of Spain was never so spirited as when the battle of Manila bay and Santiago had cost that power a navy. So far Russia has followed the usual custom with the usual effect. The modesty of all Japan's statements about the war shines happily by comparison.

The long fight for the punishment of the bidders of the Territorial legislature has approached its end with the conviction of Meheula for the destruction of vouchers. The manner in which the case was handled by the United States District Attorney's office has won general respect and praise. There is to be noted also a marked improvement in jury work, especially among Hawaiians who are coming to appreciate their responsibilities in the jury box. Other indicted men, including Kumala, who are accused of shady legislative practices, are to come before a Territorial jury later.

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Cities of Southern New York have been instrumental to the growth of the city and the refinery at Binghamton demanded the mach more room to State.

THE TRANSPORTS.

A strong movement is under way at St. Paul, where Jim Hill's reprobate influence is paramount, to induce the Government to go out of the transport business and send its army freight by private lines. The movement begins just as Hill's great steamers are preparing for sea with Manila as one of their ports of call. Discussing the matter the St. Paul Globe points out that "the average rate paid during the calendar year 1903 for freight shipments from New York city to Manila via the Suez canal was \$11.91 per ton; according to the same report, the cost of shipping supplies from New York to San Francisco varies from \$45.34 to \$11.38 per ton, with an average rate between these points for the past calendar year of \$28.70. When these rates are compared with the commercial rate now in existence, and offered by the Great Northern and its allied properties from Chicago, St. Louis and other interior points through to Manila of \$8 a ton, the difference between public and private management will become clear. While the rate of \$8 per ton would be increased somewhat in practice by the ship's option of measurement or weight, the comparison with what the government has to pay by other routes is suggestive."

These arguments have been pressed before but the Government, having its transports on hand and paid for, has seen no reason for laying them up or selling them for a song, with the prospect that private lines would then stand for a fortnight. Upon removing the earth, a certain part of the sugar is found to be quite white. This is then removed, exposing the yellow sugar underneath when the process is repeated until all the sugar is refined. The molasses which drains into the lower pots in the course of these operations is reboiled and subjected to the same processes as before.

"The process of refining consists in pressing down in the pots the coarse sugar thus produced, covering it with prepared earth, and allowing it to stand for a fortnight. Upon removing the earth, a certain part of the sugar is found to be quite white. This is then removed, exposing the yellow sugar underneath when the process is repeated until all the sugar is refined. The molasses which drains into the lower pots in the course of these operations is reboiled and subjected to the same processes as before.

Honolulu, as a port of call for the transports, is disposed to stand by them; though its attitude might well be neutral in case of the coming of the Hill lines. But nobody is precisely certain that the Hill boats will come, while the transports are here. Under these conditions the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association will do well to aid in keeping them here, unless clearly of the opinion that something better can be had in their place.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

The Russians may have intended to retreat beyond the Yalu but it is doubtful that they meant to leave twenty-eight pieces of artillery in the enemy's hands. Such a loss as that signifies a rout. Possibly the Russians were greatly outnumbered but that was the lookout of the General who entrusted twenty-eight quick-firing guns to an inferior force in the presence of the foe. Either way one looks at the affair, respect for Russia's military competence is not increased.

There is a singular naivete in the Russians' story of their strategic plans. They would retreat into the mountains and there, choosing positions of their own, give battle with overwhelming numbers. Forewarned is to be forearmed; and the Japanese are far too cunning to be caught in any trap like that. Brave as they are in battle they are never rash in strategy. They have been massing in Korea since February and taking their time. They will continue to take it. And the theory still holds good that they are not going to spread themselves out in Manchuria now that they have all they went to war for—twenty-eight quick-firing guns to an inferior force in the presence of the foe.

Either way one looks at the affair, respect for Russia's military competence is not increased.

There is a singular naivete in the Russians' story of their strategic plans. They would retreat into the mountains and there, choosing positions of their own, give battle with overwhelming numbers. Forewarned is to be forearmed. Enough guavas go to waste in Hawaii to keep the mainland market supplied with jelly of good quality.

Ginger is one of the export products of Jamaica. The root grows here as well as does there and might profitably be cultivated as a by-product.

Ginseng is a thing worth looking into as China takes all it can get of that aromatic root at a high price. On the cold altitudes of Maui and Hawaii ginseng might do wonders.

What Hawaii needs first of all is a competing line of steamers.

Weak voice from the grave of the Pinjar sensation: "I've won."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Gilson Bell, Supreme Court stenographer, leaves for Kailua today to repeat the Third Circuit term.

Democratic voters of the fourth precinct, fourth district, will hold a rally tomorrow evening in Shamrock hall, Nuuanu street.

Bids for the Hilo sewer system will be called for this month. The plans are like those of the Honolulu system in general details.

Moses Polohau, mail driver for Chas. Auld between Naalehu and Honuaupo, Hawaii, was instantly killed a week ago tonight by the discharge of an automatic revolver he was handling in a store at Naalehu where his parents live. He was shot in the forehead, the bullet passing through his head.

The vouchers cases in the Territorial court against Meheula, Johnson and Kumala are postponed until Tuesday next, to await the return of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendants, from the Island of Hawaii.

A wealthy tourist has been impressed into the position of garnisher in a suit brought against a local hotel, so as to intercept the money that the plaintiff have gone to pay the same.

J. L. Higgins has been engaged to represent the press of the Island of Hawaii in the trial of C. W. Ashford, attorney for the defendants, from the Island of Hawaii.

Mr. M. C. Beckley, of the firm of Beckley & Co., has been engaged to represent the plaintiff in the suit against the Hilo Inn.

CENSUS BY ESTIMATE.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions of the United States at 79,900,000. This is an increase of 2,049,000 since the census of 1900. The population is estimated for 433 cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants in 1900. According to these estimates, New York City is now a city of 3,116,139 inhabitants. Chicago has 1,872,380. Philadelphia, 1,367,716. St. Louis has just passed and Boston has almost touched the 800,000 mark. San Francisco and Pittsburgh are close competitors, the former having 355,919 and the latter 345,043.

Referring to the inclusion of suburbs in cities, the bulletin says that of the 433 cities, with 10,000 or more population, 162 annexed territory between June 1, 1890, and June 1, 1903. There are no cities credited with 25,000 population.

California cities are credited with the 420; Oakland, 70,386; Sacramento, 30, following population. Los Angeles, 116,152; San Francisco, 355,919.

The manner in which the estimate is made is thus officially explained:

"The Bureau of Census has decided to make annual estimates of population based upon what is known as the arithmetical method. This is on

the assumption that the annual increase for each year since the last census will be one-tenth of the decennial increase between the last censuses. The country as a whole, and most of the states and cities, are growing with a steadily decreasing percent of increase. As the condition has obtained in the United States for the last 20 years, it is likely to hold good in the immediate future. Under such conditions the arithmetical method has been proved more accurate than any alternative method. Estimates by this method based on the census population of 1890 and 1900 were made for the 78 cities, each of which had over 50,000 inhabitants in 1900, and the results compared with the census count.

The estimates gave these cities a total annual increase between 1890 and 1900 of 407,028. The count showed an actual average increase of 415,782, or closer than estimates based on votes cast or the number of names in a directory or a total census of school children."

There are 1500 hides a month produced in Hawaii and these it is the purpose of the Metropolitan tannery to cure. This supply is enough to support a fair-sized boot and shoe factory. Hawaii ought to make its own goods, its own cigars and do its own insurance. It is the money a community keeps, not what it makes, which gives it prosperity and Hawaii has been sending away far more money than it needed to.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Judge De Bolt has occupied his new house at Kaimuki.

Miss Elizabeth White will leave for San Francisco on the Alameda.

The 28th and 29th companies of artillery sailed yesterday on the Transport Thomas for Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Chinese Club, composed chiefly of merchants of the nationality named, has been incorporated as a mutual benefit organization. Its headquarters are in Vineyard, near Liliha street.

Bandmaster Cannon of the Salvation Army and one Olds, a member of the Army band, had a difficulty yesterday evening over domestic matters, resulting in Olds' arrest for blacking the eye of the bandmaster.

A full complement of passengers will be aboard the steamer Milwauke on her next trip up from the Colonies, leaving today for new berths to be secured by local intending passengers. The vessel is due to arrive here May 4.

At a luncheon in honor of State Senator Hemrich of Washington, by the directors of the Merchants' Association at the Alexander Young Hotel yesterday, the matter of promoting commerce and travel between Seattle and Honolulu was discussed.

A call has been made for Democratic primaries for a convention to elect delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis on July 8. The primaries will be from 3 to 8 p. m. next Saturday, and the convention on June 6 in Honolulu.

Deputy Attorney General Peters yesterday afternoon received a wireless telegram from Assistant Attorney General Prosser, who is attending the Fifth Circuit term at Lihue, asking that a stenographer be sent over by Tuesday's boat, as the term could not proceed without one.

C. G. Peck, in a letter from Champaign, Illinois, to the Hawaiian Promotion Committee, claims that his mother was the second white child born in the Hawaiian Islands. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ruggles, who came here with the first American missionaries in 1820. The date of her birth was December 22, 1820.

Ide Mooney left for San Francisco in the barkentine Irmgard. She is the woman who was taken from on board a steamer bound to the Colonies under a writ of habeas corpus requested by cable from San Francisco. Her evidence in court here was to the effect that she was under forcible deportation by order of some one in San Francisco purporting to be a police judge.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

JAPANESE ON SURVEYS ARE CONDEMNED

Court Surveyor Reports on Lands of Five Companies.

Sixteen Hundred on Waipahu Estate.

An angry, turbulent crowd of nearly 1,000 Japanese laborers surged through the roads in the residence portion of Waipahu plantation yesterday, threatening Manager Ahrens and his Junes, inflicting bodily damage on those of their countrymen who would not join them, and by the presence of sixteen armed foot and mounted police officers sent from Honolulu prevented a more serious outbreak. The representative of the Japanese Consulate, sent by Consul Saito, was unable to convince his countrymen that peaceable measures only should be resorted to, and he was compelled to quit the strike rendezvous of the Japanese and find a place of safety at the railroad station.

Last night the strikers and management were no nearer a settlement of difficulties than when the strike began, but the presence of armed officers through the night quelled any disposition there might have been to continue physical demonstrations against the management, and it is possible that a conference may be held this morning at which time the laborers will probably make a formal presentation of their demands.

HEAD LUNA DISCHARGED.

The laborers' chief grievances are directed against Head Luna Patterson whom they wish discharged from the service of the plantation. The men intimated last night that if this demand was acceded to, they would immediately return to work.

KALALUHI PLANTATION CO. SURVEY

Mr. Emerson also reports adversely, telling of sketches received at different times which do not coincide. An unknown surveyor's work was copied for part and the survey "did not close"—that is, the boundary line did not reach the place of beginning.

Kula Plantation Co. survey is shortly condemned in these words: "Mr. Nielsen's sketch and description are so full of errors and contradictions that I cannot pass them as correct."

In justice to Mr. Nielsen, it may be stated that he is not a professional land surveyor but an engineer.

What the public is interested in is the strictness with which the boundaries of property are examined for the settlement of titles under the Torrens system, that has recently had a narrow escape from abolition in behalf of economy before it had more than been started in this Territory.

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ing the work of about 300 Japanese in a large field, when strikers appeared amongst them and passed the word around for them to quit Hutchings, who was mounted, moved up and ordered the disturbers off. According to Mr. Hutchings the Japanese suddenly bunched together and started toward him with their cane knives. Hutchings was armed only with a long snake whip. When he saw their belligerent attitude, he spurred toward them. Two Japanese sprang at him and cut at him with their weapons. One knife ripped open the lower part of his right trouser leg and the point of the other ripped a hole in the trousers at the knee. Hutchings laid about him with his whip, marking several of the laborers. He backed out of the crowd, and then spurred up to them. This time his horse suffered for a laborer brought a club down upon the horse's nose, crushing it in. With this the laborers began to withdraw and again charging them Hutchings got them all out of the field.

RESORT TO VIOLENCE.

The strike began practically about 1 o'clock yesterday morning when a delegation of would-be strikers made the rounds of the outside camps and presented their plea to have the laborers join in a general strike. Opposition was met in some of the camps to the project, and in such cases the strikers resorted to violence. Three men in as many different camps who refused to join the strikers were attacked with knives and sabots and each of the three received stab wounds. One was wounded in the neck quite badly, but later in the day even these three joined the strikers, possibly to prevent being dealt with more harshly.

MET A TROJAN.

Shortly after daylight the strikers came upon a gang of men who were under contract to build a ditch, under the direction of a Japanese named Kawakami. The latter urged his men to stay out of the strike, and talked so persuasively to them, that they refused to be won over. Kawakami was then singled out as one upon whom the strikers would visit punishment. Kawakami successfully held out until shortly after noon. He then rode into the mill section and went among the hundreds of striking Japanese congregated before the stores. He was attacked, dragged into a store and taken into a back room, where he was beaten over the head with the wooden shoes of strikers. He was held down and roughly for about three hours by Sheriff Forman, who was appalled by Kawakami's endurance and in Manager Ahrens' direction was sent to him. The two leaders had a long conference, during which Manager Ahrens sent a telegram to the Japanese Consul, asking him to keep further quiet, and the strikers were compelled to leave the store.

ATTACK WITH KNIVES.

Head Luna Hutchings was overpowered by the strikers and six foot

PLANS READY FOR AN IMMENSE NEW SLIP

Channel Dredged to Admit Mongolia and Dock Will Be Built Large Enough to Accommodate Largest Steamers Afloat.

The Mongolia can come into Honolulu harbor, but there will be no wharf large enough to accommodate her until the new government slip along side the Naval dock is completed. The dredging of the channel has been completed to a depth of over thirty-four feet, deep enough to accommodate the largest vessel afloat, but the deepening of the inside harbor will be left to the federal government which is responsible for it. Work on the new slip, which will be large enough to accommodate a steamer the size of the Mongolia or Minnesota on either side will be begun as soon as the specifications are completed and Supt. Holloway can let the contract.

"The channel has been dredged to a depth of between thirty-four and thirty-five feet," said Supt. Holloway yesterday. "This is but one section, and is all the work that the Territory intends to do. There were appropriations in the six months and the eighteen months bill for dredging the Honolulu harbor. With these appropriations as a basis we made plans for dredging the channel and harbor. The work was divided into three sections; one to take in that portion of the harbor near the railway wharf, the second portion being that about the Oceanic wharf, while the third section, which has just been completed, took in the channel bar. It was the intention to do all this work, but because of the lack of funds the work had to be abandoned. Only the one contract was let, the portion calling for the dredging of the bar, and this was paid for out of the \$50,000 appropriation in the loan fund, the only money available. The remainder of the work cannot be undertaken by the Territory, and I believe it is up to the United States to do the rest of the dredging and also to pay us for the work we have already done, and the money expended by the Territory in keeping the harbor open since annexation. Governor Carter is now making up a report of our expenditures to forward to the President.

"It is possible now for steamers like the Mongolia to come inside the harbor, but there is no slip where they can dock. The Bishop wharf slip is the deepest and can accommodate a ship drawing twenty-nine feet. I was given to understand by Hackfeld & Co. that the Mongolia would not be heavily loaded on her outward trip and could go to the dock. In letting the contract for dredging it was thought best to deepen the channel so that ships might come inside, rather than deepen the harbor and then have the big steamers unable to cross the bar.

THE NEW SLIP.

"When the new slip which the government is to build is finished, any of the big ships can come inside and find wharf room. This is the wharf under the \$300,000 appropriation in the loan fund for the reorganization of the Honolulu wharf system. This is to be constructed next to the naval wharf, one from the Pacific Mail dock. The borings for the slip have already been made, and as soon as the specifications are completed I shall advertise for bids to do the work. The slip is to be six hundred feet long, and will accommodate ships drawing thirty-four feet.

CHANNEL THIRTY-FIVE FEET DEEP.

W. F. Dillingham, representing the Hawaiian Dredging Company which held the contract for deepening the channel and harbor, stated yesterday that the dredging was complete. The work of clearing out the bar had been finished about April 23, but as no official inspection had been made it was found that there was a strip which had to be cut down. This work has now been completed.

Mr. Dillingham says that there is now a depth of about 35 feet at the maximum, and 34 feet at the least along the entire length of the channel. In one part of the channel there is a deep hole. The Manchuria and Mongolia will have no trouble in steaming through the channel.

U. S. MAY CONTROL LOCAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH PLANT

Roosevelt's Cabinet Discusses Advisability of the Federal Government Assuming Supervision of Wireless Systems for Military Protection.

The wireless telegraph company operating in the Hawaiian Islands may eventually come under the direct supervision of the United States Government, if not be actually owned by the federal authority. Secretary Hay recently brought to the attention of the cabinet the advisability of obtaining control of all wireless telegraph plants operating on the various coasts of the mainland, as well as in the insular possessions. The cabinet discussed the matter on April 19. The subject was broached by Secretary Hay in connection with a communication received from the Russian Government.

A short time since the Russian military authorities forbade war correspondents using wireless telegraphy in the transmission of war dispatches, and announced that any one so caught would be shot as a spy. The importance of wireless telegraphy as a factor in war is now regarded in a strategic standpoint and its use by every Tom, Dick and Harry could embarrass military authorities far more than all the little devils in the world over.

It was pointed out that in the event of a war with a foreign nation it might be necessary to defend the Nation, for officers of the United States may use one of these stations as a means of communication with their fleet and army. It would be established that the U.S. Army's fleet and army would be able to communicate with the U.S. Army's fleet and army.

ADACHI IS CALLED UP

Clash of Statements as Between Client and Attorney.

Adachi, who was extradited from Japan for perjury in connection with the conspiracy cases, had his case called in the United States District Court yesterday morning.

District Attorney R. W. Breckons suggested a continuance till another day, as he understood the defendant wanted a continuance for the term.

"Is the defendant represented by counsel?" Judge Cole inquired.

A. S. Humphreys came forward and announced that he was counsel for Adachi, adding that defendant did not wish a continuance for the term but was ready to proceed to trial forthwith.

It was his intention to enter a demurrer to the indictment and he would ask until the following morning to prepare the demurrer.

Mr. Breckons smilingly informed the court that his authority for stating that Adachi wished a continuance till next term was Adachi himself, who had stated such wish to him only the previous afternoon.

The case was continued till today.

Ogi Shigematsu, Nadi Tsunekichi and Kuritaro Suga, a trio under separate indictments for conspiracy and for peonage—Tsunekichi being also indicted for another offense—were informed by the court through the interpreter that they must be ready to plead next Friday. J. W. Cathcart is their attorney.

Mr. Humphreys having asked if a civil case could be called to set for trial, Judge Cole answered in the affirmative and stated that, when the criminal business was disposed of, all civil causes would be called and set for trial or receive other disposition.

Mr. Thompson appeared for the petitioning creditors in the bankruptcy case of Y. Hamada, Illo, and stated that Wise & Ross for the respondent had forwarded consent to adjudication. Accordingly Y. Hamada was adjudicated bankrupt.

NEW OFFICIAL MAP OF MAUI ISLAND

A new official map of the Island of Maui has been issued by the Survey Department. It is based on the map made by F. S. Dodge in 1885, and was brought up to date in 1903 by John M. Dunn. The drawing is characteristic of the exactness and clearness for which the work of Mr. Dodge is noted in surveying circles. Names are as clearly printed as titles in a book. The scale is one inch to 5000 feet. Surveyor W. E. Wall is highly satisfied with the map.

Amongst the new work are especially to be noticed the homestead tracts, the new roads and the great irrigating ditches now advanced toward completion. Plantations that were not in existence when the original map was issued are laid down. The drawing of the continuous fringe of gulches on the east, northeast and north of the eastern section of the island, athwart which the seacoast road bumps up and down, is beautifully clear and gives, at a glance, an idea of that wonderfully picturesque portion of the Hawaiian seaboard.

Julius Bian & Co., New York, are the publishers of the map.

EWA CHILDREN'S MERRY MAY OUTING

Manager and Mrs. George H. Benton yesterday gave their annual picnic to the Ewa plantation kindergarten and the public school children. Parents and children, there were 270 persons who enjoyed the outing.

The festivities took place at Fairview park near the manager's residence. All sorts of games dear to the juvenile heart were provided, and there was a merry feast of good things. The little people and their parents were carried to and from the pleasure ground in the plantation cars.

An important meeting of stockholders of Kamalo Sugar Co. is called for Monday, May 22, at J. Alfred Maier's office. Besides electing a president, the stockholders will be asked to vote on the question of leasing out the property of the company to the sugar plant on the Island of Maui.

TRYING FOR LOW FARES

Companies Don't Ask for Business Now.

"The Hawaii Promotion Committee has from the first realized that one of the prime necessities in encouraging tourists to come to the islands was low steamer rates," said F. G. Smith, chairman of the committee, yesterday.

"We are doing all in our power today to get lower steamer rates. Just at present the committee has several little schemes which may bring about the desired result, but a too premature publication of these plans might spoil everything.

"When the Hawaii Promotion Committee first inaugurated its campaign, communications were addressed to both the steamship companies asking for reduced fares for tourists. The reply received from both companies was a refusal to comply with our request. We next wrote to ask for a three months' rate but this also was turned down, although the committee agreed to devote its magazine advertising exclusively to these three months and to booking the steamers which would come here during the period. Later our efforts have been directed to getting the steamer China put on the local run between here and San Francisco, but so far have not been successful.

"The trouble seems to be that the steamship companies are already doing too much business to want any more. They are filled up every trip, and will have to do something to provide more accommodations. The next few steamers are already overbooked and tourists will not come to the islands unless they can be assured of getting accommodations for their return. Perhaps a competing line might offer a solution, for it seems necessary that something should be done. I don't go so far as some people in the agitation for low fares, but I believe a hundred dollar rate for the round trip should be made. The committee is doing all in its power to secure concessions in rates and intends to keep up the work, for we all realize what a factor it is in influencing tourists."

CARTER WILL LEAVE FOR KAUAI TODAY

Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and Land Commissioner Pratt will leave on the steamer W. G. Hall this afternoon for their Kauai tour. They will be gone for probably ten days or two weeks. In order to save time Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson may go by different routes, each starting from the same point. The trip to Kauai will be given over entirely to business. The principal object of the visit is to ascertain the wishes of the people in regard to the expenditure of the loan fund on Kauai. When the party returns Supt. Holloway will have ready the plans for public improvements on the Garden Isle under the loan appropriation.

ANOTHER CURE FOR LEPROSY

HAVANA, April 11.—Dr. Matias Duque, the Cuban physician, who has long devoted himself to the study of leprosy among sufferers from this terrible malady in Colombia and the Isthmus of Panama, as well as in the Leper's Hospital of Havana, announces the discovery of a remedy for the disease, which, in numerous cases, has been tested and found to bring relief, and, in a number of instances, complete cures. The medium of cure is prepared from the bark and sap of the "mangimelo" or sea grape, which grows along the northern coast of the Pinar del Rio province, west of Bahia Honda.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.—Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Standard is a weekly newspaper published in Honolulu, Hawaii, and is the organ of the Standard Publishing Company. It is a weekly newspaper and is published every Friday morning.

DITCH IS NOT DONE

Work on Hamakua Job Has Been Delayed.

MAUI, April 30.—The Hamakua ditch will not be completed until the last part of July. The work has been somewhat delayed recently because of the unusual hardness of rock encountered in boring some of the tunnels, the best drills making but little impression and lasting but a short time. However it now seems probable that both the Hamakua ditch under the direction of Geo. H. Baldwin and the Koolau waterway in charge of M. M. O'Shaughnessy will be finished by the first part of August and the 1000 or more Japanese will be free to assume new labors.

LITERARY MEETING.

The April meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakapoko, Saturday evening, the 23rd. A large number of the district people were present, who much enjoyed the occasion, not only because of the opportunity presented for sociability but also because of the interesting program which was as follows:

Selections on the Graphophone—From "William Tell" and "Carmen." F. W. Hardy.

Baritone Solo, (with piano and violin accompaniment.) H. W. Baldwin.

Recitation—"The King of Denmark." Mrs. Lowell.

Piano Solo—Mrs. Sheather.

Comical Reading—D. T. Fleming.

Selections on the Graphophone—Song Solo—By Mrs. H. A. Baldwin with violin obligato by H. Howell.

Psychical Experiments and Legendes—main—By Hugh Howell.

After the entertainment was over and refreshments served, dancing was indulged in until midnight.

CAUGHT PIG THIEVES.

Last Sunday, the 24th, Joe Morris, who is the manager of a hog ranch many acres in extent on Kailalihi, Kula, armed with a double-barreled shot gun took a ride over his premises for the purpose, if possible of apprehending any of the numerous pig-thieves who had been committing depredations there recently.

The wind was blowing a gale so that he approached a little gulch without detection and discovered in the valley below two Japanese in the act of bagging some choice little porkers. At the muzzle of the gun Morris marched the Japs, each bearing on his shoulder a bag with a pig in it, several miles up hill and down dale to the Makawao jail.

Leaving his prisoners in charge of the jailer, he procured a warrant and at the trial on Tuesday, the 26th, before Magistrate Copp, had the robbers each fined \$20 and costs.

The convicted Japanese were laborers on the Kailua section of Paia plantation and had been given the privilege of clearing the plantation premises of stray swine and feasting on the same, but they had no right to visit a large ranch upon which thousands of fine grunters are run.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

The engagement of Miss Agnes Fleming of Paia to Mr. H. W. Baldwin of Kahului is announced.

TEACHERS IN IGNORANCE.

Most of the Maui teachers are still in blissful ignorance that there was a considerable cut made in their salaries at the April session of the Legislature. They will be better informed during July and August next.

NOTES.

Hamakapoko mill which has been shut down for two weeks past will resume grinding on Monday, May 2nd.

The ship A. G. Ropes, now at anchor in Kahului harbor, is said to be the largest sailing vessel that ever entered this bay. The captain's cabin in the ship is fitted up most luxuriously to please Mrs. Rivers who recently returned from Japan on the vessel and who always accompanies her husband, the captain, on his voyages.

The new pineapple cannery at Haiku will be making cans within two or three weeks. It will be somewhat later before the preserving machinery will be in working order. Wm. A. Baldwin is the manager of the enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Walsh of Kahului will depart for China next week. Mr. Walsh is an old resident and will be much missed in Kahului and Waikiki where he has been prominent in business and social circles. Mr. Prescott succeeds him as bookkeeper in the H. C. & S. Co.'s Kahului store.

Messrs. Walsh & Webster (another employee of the Kahului store) will engage in business together in the Celestial Empire.

On Wednesday, March 30th, Dr. Wil-

iam Dwight Baldwin, the son of Senator H. P. Baldwin, was married in New York City to Miss Abbie Wellington Holbrook, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Holbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Atherton of Honolulu will spend the summer in Kuila. At present they are at Kulamenu, the home of J. P. Cooke.

Friday, the 29th, Mrs. D. B. Murdoch of Paia gave a progressive luncheon to fourteen ladies.

W. E. Beckwith now has charge of Grove Ranch, Paia. Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have recently changed their residence from Haiku to Kalauai.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Puuhonua returned from a trip to the Coast by Wednesday's steamer.

Mrs. W. O. Aiken of Makawao will depart for Honolulu by today's Clarendon for a visit of several weeks.

The Japanese planters of Kula are much embarrassed financially owing to the failure of several successive coin crops.

Wednesday night, the 27th, a number of Paia young folks enjoyed a bathing party by moonlight on Kuau beach. Miss Fanny Engle was the promoter of the party.

There was no service held in the Paia Foreign church last Sunday, the 24th, on account of inclement weather. The league baseball game played at Wells' Park, Waikiki, the afternoon of the 24th, resulted as follows: Kahului, 24; Makawao, 12.

Weather—Strong tradewinds with local showers from the sea.

LAHAINA LINES IN MAUI PAPER

Count Zedwitz gave a delightful violin recital last Saturday evening at the residence of Mrs. Frances S. Molony. A number of guests were present; among them, Mrs. Kelley of Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. McDonald have a comfortable home in their new cottage at Lahaina.

Wild roses are blooming on Mt. Ball. The destructive beetles do not soar so high.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Kuluhiva is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Napapa.

Miss Clark is about to return to her former place of residence in Kona.

Judge Kalba is making preparations to build a cottage near the Government school.

Mr. Decoto will probably soon occupy the house recently vacated by Mr. Halvorson.

The house occupied by Mr. Wm. Henning, opposite the Pioneer Mill, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Only a portion of the kitchen remains standing. The furniture was removed to a place of safety. Other buildings in the neighborhood had a narrow escape. The great need of the promised hose cart is very evident.

Hon. Phillip Pall gave an address at the courthouse on Monday evening. Judge Kahaulelio, A. N. Hayeiden, Wm. White, D. K. Kahaulelio and Gen. H. Dunn were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the Governor's reception.

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience of a Honolulu Citizen and Can Readily Be Investigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience; it's like a ship in strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has had this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawaiian legislators ought to learn to speak English. It costs more to translate their remarks into English, according to legislative vouchers, than it does to print the translated proceedings.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR, Mr. John E. Cook, publisher of the *Banner-Stockman*, of Clarendon, Texas, U. S. A., in a letter regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, says: "One occasion I am sure it saved my life, curing me of a very bad attack of cramp colic." This remedy meets with the same success in this country as in America and never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Messrs. Walsh & Webster (another employee of the Kahului store) will engage in business together in the Celestial Empire.

On Wednesday, March 30th, Dr. Wil-

SUB-AGENT BALDWIN HAS SQUARED WITH GOVERNMENT

It is almost three months since E. D. Baldwin's resignation of the office of Sub-Agent of Public Lands for the Island of Hawaii was required by direction of Governor Carter. Yet it was only on Wednesday last that Mr. Baldwin squared his account with the Government so far as the moneys collected by him were concerned.

Mr. Baldwin paid over to his successor, George H. Williams, in two checks that day the amount of \$4716.26 or thereabout. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was paid three hours or so prior to the arrival in Hilo of J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands, and E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, who went there to investigate the business of the Sub-Agency. The balance of \$1200 was paid after the arrival of the officials.

All of the accounts and records of the Sub-Agency under the incumbency of Mr. Williams were found perfectly straight by Messrs. Pratt and Peters. It was upon discoveries made by Mr. Williams that the investigation took place. Prior to his appointment as Sub-Agent of Public Lands, Mr. Williams was First Deputy Tax Assessor and Collector at Hilo.

William K. Ragdale, Land Office ranger for the 5th and 6th districts under Mr. Williams, had to account for collections. This he appears to have done, paying over the funds to his superior. His accounts were found correct but his system of manipulating public

moneys was deemed to be so contrary to sound and safe policy that Mr. Pratt removed him on the spot for incompetency. Mr. Ragdale was found to have treated his collections of fees and rentals as private funds, depositing them in bank to his personal account without entering the payments up in the office records. He even attempted to justify this mode of exercising his public trust, putting forward the plea that he was able at any time to pay the Government its dues. It was represented by him that he was but following an old custom of the Sub-Agency.

Mr. Pratt's intention is to appoint two rangers, one for each district, in place of Mr. Ragdale at salaries respectively of \$50 and \$30 a month. Applications for the positions will be received by him, but in each case must have the endorsement of the precinct club and the district committee of the Republican party.

What if anything may be done by the Government in the cases of the officials found to have withheld public moneys after they should have been accounted for and paid over to the Land Office remains to be seen. Technically such conduct has a hard name.

Whether custom derived from predecessors is a shield or only a delusion to the delinquents may be the problem with which the authorities are confronted.

Judge Gilbert F. Little of the Fourth Circuit has again been exposed. This time he is caught attaching spurious university degrees to his name and acting as one of the people who confer such degrees for money. The following autobiographical sketch is taken from Who's Who in America, for 1903:

"Little, Gilbert Francis, U. S. Circuit Judge Ty. of Hawaii; apptd. June 5, 1900; b. in Pa., Oct. 2, 1845; s. Henry and Caroline L.; collegiate ed'n, Ph. D., Ill. D., widower since 1896. Has practiced law since 1870; prosecuting atty. 1875-6; candidate for Congress, 1888; Author: *The Evening Hour* 1895; *The Moon*, 1896; *Music of the Bible*, 1897. Address, Hilo, H."

A recent public prosecution by the Federal authorities of an institution variously called the Nashville College of Law and the National College of Law brought to light that Judge Little's scholastic knighthood was conferred by the Nashville College of Law and that the cost of his two degrees of Doctor was ten dollars each. The degrees were conferred in September 1899 just before the "Colonel" went to Washington to work for his appointment as judge.

The institution with the alias has had an interesting history. Some years ago John William Farr opened a law college in Chattanooga and had associated with him a few reputable lawyers. These deserted him and assisted in driving him out of town when it was discovered that Farr was engaged in selling degrees to persons who had never taken any course in the college. From thence Farr went to Nashville and opened the Nashville College of Law. Few students ever came to his classic halls, and none remained long. The head of the place was carrying on a vigorous campaign of education, however, and was sending his degrees to all parts of the world.

The operation of making a full-fledged Doctor of Law or Master of Arts was simple. Farr would write a grandiloquent letter to some man of cheap tendencies informing him that "in accordance with a time honored custom" the trustees of the college at its next meeting would designate certain men of literary or scientific attainments to be the recipient of some honorary degree. The party was informed that it was exceedingly becoming the conferring such degree that the recipient be present at the ceremony but if this was impossible it could be dispensed with. The letter stated that no fee would be asked but a charge of ten dollars was made to cover the cost of engraving the diploma. A few days later the man of cheapness would get another letter to the effect that the board had conferred the degree that the diploma is in the process of making and that the remittance was due. Thousands of

"Washington, D. C. Jan. 30, 1904. Mr. P. M. Gates, Nashville, Tenn. 'My Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry of recent date I beg to advise you that Dr. Little received the LL. D. degree from the Nashville College of Law, in recognition of his services as a lawyer. Dr. Little was to have delivered the address to which you refer in the Nashville Institution but was here (Washington) at the time and, owing to engagements with officials here, was unable to come at the time. 'Awaiting your further pleasure, believe me, my dear sir.'

"Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM FARR."

RECORD SAYS OTHERWISE.

With reference to the above statement about the record, the clerk of the Circuit Court has shown an Advertiser reporter the indictment which bears the following endorsements:

"Presented this 15th day of May, A. D. 1903, and filed this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903, nunc pro tunc as of May 19, A. D. 1903.

"Plea: May 20. Reserved until Saturday, May 23, A. D. 1903.

"Copy of the within indictment handed to the defendant prior to arraignment this 20th day of May, A. D. 1903.

"May 23—Plea: Not guilty."

Sorosis slippers, great variety. Kerr's

Damages for a Life.

The jury in Judge Robinson's court awarded \$3000 damages to Manuel P. Ferreira against Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., on account of the death of plaintiff's son from being run over by an electric car on Liliha street in November, 1901. It was close to 12 o'clock noon when the jury retired and they came out once for further instructions. Their verdict was returned at about 1:30 p. m. Mr. Whitney for defendant noted exceptions to the verdict on the usual grounds and also on the ground of excessive damages.

Holmes & Stanley and E. M. Watson for plaintiff; Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney for defendant.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Defendants were arraigned on indictments before Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. All reserved their pleas. There are five indictments against Vivian Richardson, clerk of Water Works, for embezzlement of public moneys. Robertson & Wilder are his attorneys and will enter demurrers to all of the indictments on Wednesday.

All of the jurors in Judge De Bolt's court are required to appear at 10 o'clock Wednesday.

DIVORCE CASES.

Judge Gear ordered publication of summons in the divorce suit of Caroline Colton vs. Edward Colton.

Julia Kunklins Myers denies the allegations of cause of divorce made in the bill of Louis Myers and expresses her unwillingness that libelant should have custody of the child.

Public Works Office.

The public works office in the way the Superintendents of Public Works are being filled up for recent vacancies in the temporary investigation of the public works office back

of the public works office.

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The public works office is

IMPERIAL LIME

10-15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.
Low Prices.**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**
AGENTS.**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.**
HONOLULU.**Commission Merchants****SUGAR FACTORS**

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Koloa Sugar Company.
The Wailuku Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**
(Limited)**AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE****Northern Assurance Company**
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds ... £1,975,000**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

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OF HARTFORD.**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.For Tickets and General Information
Apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents for the Canadian Pacific Railway
Cable Address: "CANADA" HAWAII.**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**
THERAPION.THERAPION is a new French Remedy
which has been specially prepared
for the treatment of all diseases for which
it is known to be a healer.THERAPION N. 1 for rheumatism, neuralgia,
rheumatism, sciatica, etc.THERAPION N. 2 for rheumatism, neuralgia,
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rheumatism, sciatica, etc.**ASK AID OF CONGRESS****An Echo of Old Chinatown Fire.**

Another echo of the Chinatown fire is heard in a bill introduced in Congress by Senator Mitchell, but which died long before the end of the session. The bill provided for the "reimbursement of certain insurance companies for losses sustained by them through the plague fire of 1900 in Honolulu, Hawaii." The bill was referred to the committee on Pacific Islands and as far as known was never reported back to the Senate.

The measure was intended to repay to half a dozen insurance companies the losses they had incurred in the Chinatown fire, amounting to \$80,000 and which the Territory of Hawaii through the Board of Fire Commissioners had declined to pay. The companies interested in the proposed legislation are the North German Fire Insurance Co., Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co., North British and Mercantile, New Zealand, Transatlantic Royal, Firemen's Fund and the London, Liverpool and Globe. These are the companies which after the big fire paid their losses. Other insurance companies representing the bulk of the claims refused to do so, their policies having a clause which protected them from losses due to the action of the civil authorities. The fire court took the ground that the companies were not entitled to repayment for their losses, as the money paid by them was on policies for which the insured had been paying premiums for many years. In other words the court held that the companies had a business contract with the holders of the policies and were compelled to carry it out, and also that the act of the legislature contemplated only the payment for losses actually incurred by the claimants.

The insurance companies claim that they are entitled to be paid for their losses as much as the poorest property owner, who lost his all in the fire. They argue that the corporations simply assumed the claims of their policy holders in paying the insurance, and were entitled to recover. The fire court overruled them, however, refusing to pay the insurance claims, although afterwards deducting the insurance paid to the holder of other claims, from the amount allowed by the court as actual losses. The companies were also defeated in their appeal to the Hawaiian Supreme Court and it was then decided to appeal to Congress for repayment of the alleged losses by the Chinatown fire. Nothing is known of the status of the bill upon the adjournment of Congress.

SLIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, bruises and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without maturation and prevents any danger of blood poison. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

George Markham is the latest of the Hawaiian leaders to desert the Home Rule party. He is reported as saying that he was tired of fighting the "powers that be" and he may join the Republican party.

This view should and probably will prevail at the next meeting, and the Association will probably become an island instead of a town affair, and be known as the Improvement Association of the Second Judicial District, in which case members from all parts of the Islands can join in the good work, with local clubs in each district.—Maui News.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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rheumatism, sciatica, etc.

PETERSON'S MONEY IS MISSING

DAMAGES FOR WRONG

Mrs. Rhodes' Suit Against Rapid Transit Co.

JAPANESE ON A SERIOUS STRIKE

ARRIVED.

Friday, April 20.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at 7:45 a. m.

Am. bkt. Aurora, Jorgenson, 48 days from Newcastle, at 11:45 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Scarle, from Waimanalo, at 7:15 p. m.

Bktm. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, from San Francisco (reported on Diamond Head at 8:15 p. m.) 16 days out.

Saturday, April 21.

Stmr. Likelike, Nagpala, from Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 6:15 a. m.

Stmr. Kiman, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 10:30 a. m.

Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 16 days from San Francisco, at 8 a. m.

Am. sp. Aryan, Pendleton, 17 days from San Francisco, at 8 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 11:15 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Brunn, from Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10:30 a. m.

Sunday, May 1.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 4:25 a. m., with 6150 bags sugar for H. H. Col. 19 lbs. machinery, 40 bags taro, 40 M. T. pigs, 1 hog, 15 pkgs. sundries, 5 bbls. cocoanuts.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai, at 8:15 a. m., with 3360 bags sugar for Irwin & Co., 477 bags rice, 62 bags coffee, 24 pkgs. sundries.

Saturday, April 20.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Anahola, at 5:50 p. m.

Monday, May 2.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, 22 days from Port Gamble, at 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, April 20.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at 12 m.

Am. bkt. Irmgard Schmidt, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kawainae, Makakoa, Lapaehoe and Hilo, mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.

Sunday, May 1.

A. H. S. S. Californian, Barron for New York, via Kahului and Hilo, at 4:40 p. m.

Monday, May 2.

Stmr. Likelike, Nagpala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ka Moi, Hipa, for Honolulu and Kahoolae.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hilo and way ports, per Stmr. Kauai, April 20.—S. C. Rose, Miss Churchill, April 20.—G. L. Kopa, and 3 deck.

From Kauai ports, per Stmr. Nihau, April 20.—G. L. Kopa and 3 deck.

Per Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, May 1.—E. R. Hendry, W. A. Kinney, Miss E. Bishop, L. Kahbaum, P. O'Brien, K. Taketsu, W. Takahashi, J. F. C. Higgins, Mr. H. A. Isenbarg, K. Odo, O. Shilling, G. Allen, Master K. Blake, Major G. Miles, S. Sasaki, Chow Choy, G. Mackintosh, Chin Kiu, Mrs. J. G. Lewis, and 71 deck.

Per Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, May 1.—Miss E. Hart.

Per Stmr. Claudio, from Kahului, May 1.—C. Hedemann, J. B. Castle, E. M. Webster and wife, Mrs. W. O. Alken, child and servant, W. J. Coelho, J. M. Vivas, W. P. Fennell, A. L. Guterson, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Johnson, D. L. Meyer and 3 children, R. Schultze, C. Dunkhase, Jno. Noble, Mrs. Olsen, F. C. Achong, B. C. Achong, C. Anna, Mrs. Kalakela, Mrs. Loke, Miss M. Dowsett, A. Enoe, F. H. Jordan, L. R. Crook, C. D. Luhin, Mrs. Josephine Cornwell, W. E. Shaw, J. W. Bergstrom, Chas Gay, W. E. Skinner.

Departed.

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic is due this morning from San Francisco, having sailed on April 26. The vessel will probably have aboard a million pounds of meat and corn beef for the Japanese government. The beef came from Kansas City to San Francisco in thirty-three cars. The Japanese have already purchased in the United States 8,000,000 pounds of beef.

HAD TO PUT BACK.

The report of Purser Story of the steamer Kauai, which arrived Saturday from Hawaii and Maui, is as follows:

"Worked on April 20 and part of the 21st. Then heavy N. E. gales came on and we could not work again until April 25, when it became so rough that we had to go back to Waipio. Did not work again until April 23. Heavy rains with strong N. E. winds and choppy seas. Heavy northerly swell on inward trip. Passed the steamer Mauna Loa off the Kilauea light. The Kauai brought 6688 bags P. S. M. sugar and 23 pkgs. sundries."

The Kauai's cargo was as follows:

27 bunches bananas, 25 bags, 20 cords wood, 11 hogs, 125 pkgs. sundries.

The following cargo was brought from Maui yesterday by the Claudine:

1300 bags sugar, 23 bags corn, 44 bags bottles, 27 iron, 28 packages, 16 packages hides, 21 packages sundries.

The following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment is reported by Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall: K. S. M. 2,800 bags, V. K. S. M. 3,850, G. & R. 500, McH. 16,925, K. P. 500, H. M. 15,000, G. F. 2,600, P. 3,400, K. S. Co. 3,800.

The following sugar on Hawaii awaiting shipment as reported by Purser Beckley of the Kinau: Oia, 10,200; Waialau, 1,000; Hawaii Mill, 1,600; Waipahu, 8,500; Onomea, 15,000 (Kualau loading); Pepeekeo, 7,500; Honoulu, 12,000; Hikakau, 10,000; Leperiochao, 10,000; Ootaha, 2,000; Kualau, 8,000; Hamakua, 3,000; Paauhau, 5,500; Honokaa, 12,000; Kukuhale, 6,000; Punaluu, 3,800; Honosyo, 176.

GAELIC CARRIES WAR SUPPLIES

The O. & O. S. S. Gaelic is due this morning from San Francisco, having sailed on April 26. The vessel will probably have aboard a million pounds of meat and corn beef for the Japanese government. The beef came from Kansas City to San Francisco in thirty-three cars. The Japanese have already purchased in the United States 8,000,000 pounds of beef.

Dyer's Marrow Escape.

CAVITE, March 23.—Commander Dyer, of the Albany, which arrived Saturday morning from Shanghai, had a very narrow escape from death by poison. It is understood that he partook of what were served him as sandwiches, but which in reality seem to have been what is commonly known as toadstools; these had been procured by the Chinese steward prior to leaving Shanghai. Commander Dyer is in receipt of many congratulations on his escape.

HILO SHIPPING.

Entered April 27.—Bark Martha Davis, McFall master, eighteen days from San Francisco, with one passenger, and general cargo of merchandise.

Entered April 28.—Bark Roderick Dhu, Engals master, fourteen days from San Francisco, with six passengers and general cargo.

Cleared April 28.—Ship Falls of Clyde, Matson master, with thirteen passengers, and cargo of sugar and general merchandise. Sugar—Oia, 29,281 bags; Pepeekeo, 10,000 bags; Waialau Mill, 9,600; Coffee, 16,100 lbs. General merchandise amounting to \$1,457.50. Total cargo, 187,589.78.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by all dealers and druggists Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

Arriving, April 28.—Am. ship Bangaore, Gates, 17 days from Honolulu.

HILO.

Arriving, April 27.—Am. bark Martha Davis, McFall, 16 days from San Francisco.

Departing, April 28.—Am. ship Falls of Clyde, Matson, for San Francisco.

The schooner David Evans is discharging her coal cargo at the Naval Dock. It is being delivered to the U. S. Army Quartermaster.

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ATTORNEYS engaged to look after the money left by Peter Peterson, who was drowned when the coal-laden ship Florence was wrecked more than a year ago, have been unable to find the money which the young man is supposed to have left on deposit in a Tacoma bank. Peterson was first mate on the ill-fated ship, which was lost while sailing between Tacoma and Honolulu. A friend of the mate saw his bankbook the day before he left Tacoma, and it showed that he had \$600 in a local institution, the name of which is not known.

It is also known that he had money on deposit in San Francisco and Honolulu banks. The circumstance is quite pathetic, because friends of young Peterson say he was saving up his earnings to purchase a home for his aged mother in Norway. Peterson was a bright young man, who was made mate at the age of 21. Captain Ryder, formerly of the Florence, having picked him up when a mere boy and taught him navigation—Tacoma Ledger.

MARY A. RHODES vs. HONOLULU RAPID TRANSIT & LAND CO., DAMAGES, came on for jury trial before Judge Gear. Henry E. Highton appeared for plaintiff; Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitmore for defendant. The following jurors, being the first twelve called, were passed for cause and then found satisfactory by both sides: Frank J. Dutra, Douglas Kaona, Emil A. Berndt, R. E. Blake, H. A. Parmelee, E. R. Biven, Frank H. Armstrong, J. J. Egan, James Brown, J. J. Sullivan, B. F. Vickers and John A. McCandless.

When the trial had barely started, Mr. Withington moved to dismiss the case, as the complaint did not state a cause of action. Argument ensuing the jury was excused until 2 p. m., when Judge Gear overruled the motion. An exception was noted by defendant and the trial proceeded.

C. G. Ballentyne, manager of defendant, was the first witness and testified to certain things about the running of cars between town and the Lihula street transfer station.

CHARLES L. RHODES, city editor of the Hawaiian Star, gave evidence of the circumstances under which the plaintiff, Mrs. Rhodes, was ejected from a car on the King street line, which formed the ground of complaint. The afternoon of the day the incident happened, Mr. Rhodes had an interview with Mr. Pratt, superintendent of traffic for defendant, whom he told he came "to register a strong kick," and who answered him, on hearing the circumstances, to the effect that witness had good grounds for kicking.

WITNESS next day, having heard that the conductor on the Hotel street line who refused his wife a transfer to King street had been discharged, while the King street conductor who put her off the car after being told she had been refused a transfer was retained in employ, went to see Mr. Ballentyne. Questions as to what was said in the interviews with the officials named were objected to by Mr. Withington. Mr. Highton explained they were for the purpose of bringing out admissions made by Messrs. Pratt and Ballentyne, and on this understanding Judge Gear allowed the examination to proceed. Mr. Withington noting exceptions.

As to Mr. Pratt, his admission is reported above. When it came to the interview with Mr. Ballentyne, the witness was in the midst of the relation of an hour's argument between Mr. Ballentyne and himself when an objection was allowed and the testimony ordered struck out.

What Mr. Rhodes had come to when checked was that he had asked Mr. Ballentyne if it were not well for him to consider public opinion before sustaining a conductor in putting a woman off a car under the circumstances stated to which Mr. Ballentyne's reply was in substance a reference to the company's charter as showing that the company was independent of the public so far as legislative interference went. In answer to this Mr. Rhodes had told him that he knew of transportation companies elsewhere which were rudely awakened from the dreams of security from public opinion's influence in which they had indulged under their charters.

It was testified that the King street conductor was retained in service because he strictly construed the company's rules, whereas the Hotel street conductor was discharged because he admitted he had not read the orders posted in the power house which, for some days previous to the incident in question, required that transfers be given from the Hotel street to the King street line in either direction at Lihula street.

Mr. Rhodes was still on the stand when the court rose for the day at 4 p. m., a great deal of the afternoon having been consumed in wrangling of counsel over the admissibility of evidence.

OTHER CIVIL CAUSES.

Hu Yong vs. S. M. Damon et al. was continued till Monday, May 23, for hearing, Judge Gear denying a motion for continuance till next term.

Territory of Hawaii vs. Cotton Bros. & Co., action to recover the value of the Government dredge lost while in the hands of the defendants, was continued till the same date, to follow the preceding case.

DEFENDANT RELEASED.

W. S. Fleming, Assistant General, yesterday entered a plea of guilty for Oka, indicted for selling liquor without a license. The case was moved from the secret file to the regular calendar on Saturday and a warrant issued for defendant's apprehension.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Judge De Bolt approved the first conn't and ordered the discharge of J. Dunn, administrator of the estate of Kaana, deceased, allowing the administrator an attorney's fee of \$100 before commissary. W. A. Williams, F. Driscoll and J. A. Matteson, appear.

Probate office, 10 a. m. to 12 noon.

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